with Austria, as well as with Ecciand, on the great question which agitates the whole extent of Europe, and it is not less stiffactory to ourselves to learn the definite conclusion of an engagement which identifies our policy and unites our military efforts to those of two of the most powerful empires in the world. The previsions of the Convention concluded between Ergland and France at the commencement of the present war were brief and not strictly defined. The value of that instrument was not so much to bind the centracting parties to any particular course of action as publicly to record and attest to the world the union of their policy, the disinterestedness of their intentions, and the spirit in which they were about to take up arms. It was also provided that the treaty should remain open for the acceptance of anyother European power. Treaties of offensive and defensive alliance are, in fact, to be regarded as public declaratory engagements, pledging the honor and good faith of the contracting parties to forward a common object, but they are not to be scanned as minutely as the covenants of a lease or of a deed of partnership. The alliance is not contained in the treaty, but the treaty is part of the alliance. No more verbal compact between Austria and the western powers can either compel the Emperor of Austria to make war, or compel Prance and England to make neace, but the fact that three of the great powers of Europe have deliberacily and freely entered into a reciprocal engagement to procure the restoration of peace, by reducing Russia to submit to the terms which they regard as essential to the safety and tranquility of Europe, is of the utmost importance to our own particular interests and to the general welfare. The explanations which doubless preceded the conclusion of such an arrangement must have been fof a nature to remove all doubt and obscurity as to the real intentions of the contracting parties, for it is impossible to conceive that in the present momentous conjuncture of affurs, words can an must at least form the basis of any arrangementthat is to say, that the former treaties existing between Russia and the Porte must be extinguished,
and the pretension of Rossia to int-riere beyond her
ewn frontier abolished; that the free navigation of
the Danube be eccuraci, that the fore navigation of
the Black Sea to the commercial and political-sgents of
all countries, and of destroying the maritime secondancy of Russia in those waters; and the protectorate
of the Greek Church merged in the common rights
secured by the Porte to all its Christian subjects.
On these objects, to their full extent, there can so no
difference of opinion between the allied powers, and
the conclusion of this treaty proves that they are
agreed, not only on what are called the four points,
but on the most extended inverpretation that can be
given to those essential conditions.

the conclusion of this tresty proves that they are agreed, not only on what are called the four points, but on the most extended interpretation that can be given to those essential conditions.

Upon the same principle of united action, it is indepensable that the position of the Austrian forces in the Principalities should be clearly defined; and that, while Gen. Hese engages to protect the frontier of the Pruth and the Danuhe from all attack, the movements of the Turkish or Anglo French armies upon that frontier, as well as on every other part of the theater of war, should be entirely free and unconstrained; and it is also to be desired that, since the Austrian occupation of these provinces has taken place under a convention of the Porte, and with the full cognizance of the watern powers, the questions of administration which must arise in the Principalities, in their present unsettled condition, should be brought under the knowledge of the agents and representatives of the Sultan's allies.

We are not informed whether Austria intends, at this, the eleventh hour, to make another appeal to the Emperor of Russia, and to proffer for the last time a chance of peace on the terms of a full and unconditional acceptance of all that is required of him; but we are persuaded that neither England nor France will be any party to the repetition of an offer previously rejected, and which can only be accepted for purposes of delay or deceit. Be this as it may, the period of these dilatory expedients is almost exhausted, even in the eyes of the German Courts, and the treaty which Austria has just concluded with the belligerent powers would be no more than a dead letter if it eid not provide that on the expiration of some brief term of delay she is prepared to join her arms to theirs, and to give full effect to the offensive as well as defensive conditions of alliance. We have it stated in our correspondence that this term is not more remote than the 1st of January next, and that the measures taken by the Court of Vienna on the

I have reason to believe that the doubte expressed yesterday by certain paties relative to the real meaning and force of the treaty of alliance with Austria are not well founded, but that it is substantially the treaty that has been so long and so exconcily desired. It will now, pechaps, be said that the good faith, or the determination of Austria from the beginning to adopt a policy of action with the allies, was never deabted by England or France. Of the English Cabinet I say nothing, but with respect to the French I may safely state that though, it is true, hope nover abandoned them, yet, up to a very recent period, no such unlimited confidence was felt, and that the long paried of the negolitations was one of alternate hope, and I will zot say despair, but serious migivings and discouragement. It may be good policy, now that hesitation is so far at an end, to avoid saying a word that might wound the amour proprey of Austria, and it may be right to give credit to that power for firmness throughout, but I am certain that our friends here feel much in the same state as the man who has long buffetted the waves, now losing nearly all hope of asfety, again elated at the faintest speck in the distant herises which looked like a sail, but who panta with joy when the peril is over. I am not quite sere that much importance is attached to the adhesion of Prusile now that Austria has embraced the cause of the allies, as she ought to have done long since; but the opinion is, that she has no help for herself, but must follow in the wake of Austria.

I have said that the particulars of the treaty are not yet known with anything like certainty. I am assured, however, on good authority, that it is substantially to this effect. Ruesia is expected to accept peace on the basis of certain propositions to be presented by the allies in conjunction with Austria. Austria pledges herself to adopt and press them on Russia, and, if this power refused to accept peace on the basis of certain propositions to the preparation for placing t

which supported at Vienus, the pretensions of the Emperor of Russia. It is a grand zeep made toward a definitive and solid peace; and truly is it not a subject of admiration to behold all peace; and truly is it not a subject of admiration to behold all the diplomatic traditions of Europe samed upside down under the successor of the here against whom all Europe had united it has not been as a more object, and the support of the same object, are superforward invincible. War no longer presents data comprehending her well-understood interests, while give a discount of the Europeus Nicholas to preceive that he must not have been on the source in which he has congard.

I am informed that the negotiations between the Austrian Government and a well-known Paris capitalist, for the construction of railroads have been brought to a successful termination. The contract was only to be completed in the event of Austria entering into a treaty of alliance with France and England; and this fact is considered as an additional proof of the antistactory nature of the treaty.

Reenforcements continue to be dispatched to the south for embarkation for the Crimea. This day 160 volunteers, from the 4th regiment, passed through Paris. They had just come up from Ronen, and have left for Marseillee by the Lyons Railroad. The 48th was one of the regiments emplyed at Bomarsund. It also distinguished itself during the June insurrection at Paris.

Forty-six English ladies, en route for the East, to

forty six English ladies, ex route for the East, to attend the sick and wounded are expected on the 5th at Marseilles, where they are to embark on the following day for Constantinople.

THE LOSSES BY THE STORM IN THE BLACK SEA.
From The London Times, Nov. 5.

Of the many and great losses suffered by the Anglo-French expedition, from one cause or another, the sterm on the 12m of November, of which we have at length the melancholy details, may simest be regarded as the worst. It is true that the immediate loss of man is not to be compared with the numbers placed here as the compared with the numbers placed here as the compared with the numbers placed here as the same of the Alma and Inkermants—still less with the victims of choicera. It may also be admitted that for a country so the as ours, and with such a power of rapid production, the less of material is little more than a temporary inconventure. In this instance, however, the losses come in a form and in a time the most unfortunate that could be desired by the worst enemy of the expedition. The total loss of men at the various setaions on the coast of the Crimea on the disastrous 13th, cament he loss than a thousand, besides those that have fallen into the hands of the Cossacks. The loss of vessels may disnosted at Balaklava, and eighteen wrecked or the war—thanks to the precaution of frequently trying their cables, have come off with no turther damage than the loss of gaus, or of mast, or of rigging, the twisting of their radders or the springing same leaks, The French have be the Henri IV, a nother three-decker, and a favorite was researed. Thas far we have substanced no loss beyond the ordinary drain of work but the greatest calambty is that of which we control we acress steamer, of 2,700 tans, carriers of the control of the greatest calambty is that of which we control we recess steamer, of 2,700 tans, carriers that the winter clothing for the troops songaged in the siege, including 40,000 greateouts, flame suits, under clothing, seeks and gloves beef pork, and other provisions heapital stores for Scutari; and a vest quantity of shet and shell to earry on the siege. These are wholly lost, and nothing remoies of the Prince has the facility of the materials for carry in the siege. These are wholly lost, and noth

as they are against the cold of a Crimean winter at the hight of 700 feet above the reighboring surge. Such is the situation in which the army finds itself suddenly deprived of the much wanted supply of clothing sent out for the winter, and the equally needful ammunition for the siege.

For our part we do not despon. Whatever hopes might be raised in the imagination of a people who for forty years had only read of war, or heard of it through the distant medium of Indian campaigns, sober reason might have assured us that the much disputed empire of the Eaxine the protection of Christians in the East, the security of both the East and the West from Russian ambition, and all the other great issues involved is this war, were not to be accomplished in a day. Ancient epic is but true to the invariable fact when it opens with tedious delays and desiroying pest, with shipwreck and every form of calamity. It was not to be supposed that the balance of the civilized world was to be corrected at once by a naval promeande and a military demonstration. The grandeur of these disasters is only in keeping with the magnificence of the prize, or rather with the majesty of the task. Sevastopolonce in our hands, and the Crimea secured from invasion by land, England and France may hold it, and with it the dominion of the Black Sea and the control of the Mediterranean, for ages to come. It is impossible to exaggerate the consequences of such a position in the hands of two such powers, but we will venture to say that, largely as the Crusades be re on the interest of humanity and the consequences of such a position in the hands of two such powers, but we will venture to say that, largely as the Crusades be re on the interest of humanity and the consequences of such a position in the hands of two such powers, but we will venture to say that, largely as the Crusades be read to interest of humanity and the course of the world, the Augle French saccondancy in the Black Sea, the Ægean, the Mediterranean, and the East is pregnant with far gr

chael and Nicholas behaved with the greatest bravery at and after the battle of Inkermann, and praying the Emperor to grant them the Order of St. George of the Fourth Class for military merit.

This prayer the Emperor has been graciously pleased to grant.

VIENNA, Nov. 29.

Another corps of 10 000 Turks go from Constants.

Another corps of 10,000 Turks go from Constantinople to Balaklava.

Oner Pasha rends two regiments from Varna.

All the troops which were at Churuk su have also gone to Balaklava.

Correspondence of The London Times Correspondence of The London Times

November 7.—I went carefully over the position to day, and the more I examined it the more I was amoved at the noble tenacity of our men when assailed by such vast masses of infantry, though I must give great credit to the Russians for the obstinacy with which they sought to drive us bacz, and the Is borious determination with which they clambered up the hill-side to attack us. The tents of the 2df division are pitched on the verge of the plateau which we occupy, and from the right dank of the ground rises gently for two or three hundred yards to scrigge covered with scrubby brushwood, so thick that it is sometimes difficult to force a horse through it. These bushes grow in tuffa, and are about four feet high. On gaining the ridge you see below you the valley of the Chernaya, a green tranquil slip of mesclow, with a few white houses dotting it at intervals, some farm enclosures and tuffs of green trees. From the ridge the hill-side descends rapidly in a slope of at least 600 feet high. The brushwood is very thick upon it, and at times it is almost impervious. At the base of this slope the road winds to lowermann, and thence to Sexas-logol. The loggish stream steals quietly through it toward the head of the harb r, which is shut out from view by the projections of the ridge toward the north. At the defrance of a quarter of a mile across the valley, the sides of the mountains opposite to the ridge of he hadran on whoch our camp Sexus opp. The storgish aream sear-actually and the north. At the distance of a quarter of a mile across the valley, the sides of the midge toward the north. At the distance of a quarter of a mile across the valley, the sides of the mountains opposite to the ridge of the platean on which our camp stands rise abroptly in sheer walls of rock, sish after slab, to the hight of 1,200 or 1,00 feet. A road winds among these massive precipiess up to the rains of Inkermann—a city of the dead and gone, and unknown—where homes, and pillared manchens, and temples, have been hewn out of the face of the solid rock, by a generation whose very name the most caring antiqueries have not guessed at. This road posses along the hights and dips into the valley of Indisemann, at the neck of the harber. The Rassians planted grains along it the other day, to cover the retreat of their troops, and at night the lights of their fires are seen glimmering through the window and door places from the chambers carved out from the sides of the precipies. Leoking down from the ridge, these runs are, of course, to one's left hand. To the right, the eye follows the sweep of the valley till it is closed in from view by the walls of the ridge, and by the mountains which hem in the valley of Bakaklava and one can just catch on the side of the ridge the corner of the nearest French earthwork, thrown up to defend our rear, and cover the position toward Baisklava. Be low, toward the right of the ridge, at the dustance of 100 feet from the top toward the valley, is the Santhag, or two gur battery, intended for two guns, which had not been placed there on the side, because Sir D. Evans conceived that they would only write attack and would certainly be taken unconnected as they would have been with any lone of defense. On the left hand, overlooking this battery, there is a road from Baisklava right across our camp through the 2d divisions tents on their free, which rons over the ridge and jone the upper road to like mann. Some of the Rassian columns had cl

Some in their last three had torn up the earth in their bands, and held the grass between their flogers up towards heaven. All the men who exhibited such signs of pain had been bayoneted. The dead men who lay with an eternal suple on their lips had been who lay with an eternal suple on their lips had been shot. But the wounded. For two days they had lain where the hand and the ball had felled them. There were very few, it is true, but all our searching had not discovered the secrets of that blood-stained hill-side, and it was towards noon to-day ere the last of our soldiers had been found in his lair and carried to the hospital. But the Russians, greaning and palpitating as they lay aroune, were far more numerous. Some of these were placed tigether in heaps, that they might be more readily removed. Others placed only in from the bushes with the ferocity of wild beasts as they hugged their wounds. Some implored in an unknown tongue, but in accepts not to be mistaken, water, or saccor; helding out their untilated and ebattered limbs, or pointing to the track of the lacerating ball. The rules, angry seewl of some of these men was fearful. Fansacism and immortal hate spake through their angry eye balls, and he who passed in them with pity and compassion could at last (unwillingly) understand how these men would in their savange passion kill the wounded, and fire on the conqueror, who, in his generous humanity, had aided them as he passed. It was a relief to see that their arase were broken—that their cartridges were lying opened in heaps on the ground. Litter bearers, Freich and English, citched the hill side, now tolling painfully up with a heavy burden for the grave, or with some subject for the dector's care; now hunting through the hospitals before you, there is a shout, "Come here, boys; I see a "Russian!" (or "a Frenchman," or "one of our fellows.") One of the party comes forward, raises the eyelid if it be closed, pears into the eye, shrugs his shoulders, says quietly, "He's dead—he li wat," and move back to

the eyend if it be closed, pears into the eye, shruga his shoulders, says quietly, "He's dead—he'll wart," and moves back to the hiter; others pull the feet, and arrive at equally correct conclusions by that process. The dead are generally stripped of all but their coats. The camp-followers and black guards from Bulaklava, and seamen from the ships anxious for tropules, carry off all they can take from the field. Al particular spots you see a party of mon bursy at work. Groups of them are digging away all slong the hill-side, at the distance of 40 or 50 yards spart. Go over and you find them around a yawning trench 30 feet in length by 20 feet in breach and 6 feet in depth, at the bottom of which, in every conceivable attitude, lie packed together with exceeding art some 30 or 40 corpses. The grave-diggers stand chatting on the mounds by the sites, waiting for the arrival of some bearers to complete the number of the deal. They speculate on the appearance of the body which is being borne toward them. "It's Corporal—, of the "—th, I think," says one. "No! it's my rear rank "man, I can see his red hair plain enough," and so on. They discuss the merits or demerits of dead serjeants or comrades. "Well, be was a hard man; "many's the time I was drilled through him, but it's "all over now!" or "Poor Mick! he had 15 years "service—a better fellow never stepped. This scene is going on all about the hill-side. Frenchimen, with litters, are also bosy looking out for their deal and wounded, and in sharing the said labors of the day. At last the number in the trench is completed. The bodies he as closely as they can be packed. Some of them have upraised arms, in the attitude of taking aim; their legs stick up through the mold as it is thrown upon them; others are bent and insisted into shapes like fantoccioii. Iuch after met the earth rises upon them, and they are left "alone in their glory." No. not alone, for the hopes, and fears, and affections of hundreds of human hearts lie buried with teem.

One P. M.—Fer about one m

THE SIEGE OF SEVASTOPOL.

The SI. Petreburg Journal of Nov. 21 contains a flag of true that very merning to the Russian report from Prince Menchkoff to the Emperor, dated thrush.

The Prince states that the approaches of the empty hand the prince of the states that the approaches of the entry high the batteries continued their fire, the dead at though the batteries continued their fire, the dead thrush and no hough to alwanced at all for several days, and the though the batteries continued their fire, the dead thrush the series in the work at that particular moment, and we finest several policy in the same time and through the defences were being erceived as the same intermediate in the same intermediate to inform them that the series of the states in the work at that particular moment, and we finest several policy in the same intermediate to inform the mental thrush the prince of several days, and the change repaired. At the same time and through the defences were being erceived the series of policy in the same intermediate to though the prince of the same and through the series of the same time and through the batteries continued their fire, the dead through the prince of the same and through the series of the same and through through the same and through the same and through through the

Second Division, I found French, English, and Turks cutting down the brushwood on the hill side, and throwing up a deep dirch all along the line. This will protect our flank effectually. A strong turnstile and signage passage is left for horses and men to pass by along the road, but I could not see any exit for guns. It is probable they do not latend to move any outside in case of attack.

The Sand-bag Battery will be armed this evening. Colonel Dacres. R. A. has ordered up two heavy guns to be placed in it, and is, I understand, also bringing mortars to be put in position to command the road. Either the precautions ought not now to be taken, or they should have been taken long ago. Our engineers are shutting the door now that the poor steeds are stolen.

As I rode into Balakiava with my dispatch to-day I met three battalions of Turks, just hissmoarked, and marching up to our right. Many of them were fine men, others creatures who could scarcely crawl along from sickness and disease. They had come from Velo, in Thessaly, and bad come up in the Fineu.

The road to Inkermann will be deeply scarped tomorrow.

I hear that Captain Peel, of the Diamond, left his

Velo, in Thessaly, and had come up in the Funeu.
The road to Inkermann will be deeply searped tomorrow.
I hear that Captain Peel, of the Diamond, left his
blue-jackets on the 5th, and went right in among
the thickest of the fight, where he joined the redcoats and elashed away with his regulation sword,
wherever the melle was fiercest.

General Liprandi is supposed to have commanded
the attack. The Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas
are positively affirmed to have been witnesses of the
fight. Had it not been for the Russian artillery our
lesses would have been much less, and their infantry
would have been almost annihilated. The weakness
of our stillery in range and weight of metal becomes more evident every day. In order to enable
our two 1-pound siege guns to tonen the Russians,
we had to give them six degrees of elevation. The
Russians bring 32-pound guns, drawn by sixteen
horses, into the field. We have 2-pound and 12-pound
guns and 22-pound howitzers to meet them. It is
evicent that we must improve our field artillery.
The guns, which answer very well on Woolwichcommon will not silence the Russian artillery. There
was a Council of War neld for several hours at Lord
Leaghan's quarters: the result is not known but it is
almost certain that we winter here, and that the
inceps will be hutted. The sailing vessels of the
fiest will go to Baltschik or Beloos, with the exception of four French and four English lice-of sattle
ships, which will be anchorred in the Kamisech Creek,
north of Rasatch Bay. A boom will be placed across
it. The steamers will remain to cruise off the barbor.
It is known that the Russians are preparing steam freships. The port is closely watened, night and day,
in order to prevent their coming out. Two scenamers
orules off the entrance from dusk till dawn. Phere
are tow only two French steamers left in Streletska
or Arrow Bay, it was found the anchorage was bo
much under the command of Russiae guns.

Novemers 9 — More bad news of our ally, Bono
Johnny! While Brigadiar-Gen Estcourt a

and routd-shet among them. The Turks instantly ran sway!

Mr. Romaine, Deputy Judge-Advocate General, come down to Balaklava yesteday, by order, to collect evidence against the Russian Major accuse to killing and incuting his men to kill our wounded officers and soldiers, but he found, unfortunately, that the witnesses had gone to Scotart. This will only other the investigation for a few days. Dr. Scince, Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, actived in the Prince from England, and with one Dr. Marshall and six or seven assessant surgeons. We hear that Mr. Maxwell has been sent out to inquire into the various the prefixed department at Scutari, and that

Mr. Maxwell has been sent out to inquire rate the state of the medical department at Scatari, and that Dr. Marshall will actued at the investigation and watch the case for Dr. Smith.

The remainder of the 6th regiment landed yesterday, and marched out to camp. The looked very smart and clean—theers and men—and their bright facings, and the brilliant, instained red of their coats offered a strong contrast to the drift, ragged and becabbled dresses of the men in Balakhaya, was have been so long campaigning. They marched off in good spirits to the camp, with their band playing.

The Paris Constitutionnel publishes the following

The Peris Constitutionnel publishes the following journal of the riege of Seva-topol:

"Nov. s.—The death of Gen. de Lournel, which took place last night, has produced in the army a profound and painful sensation, as our soldiers are convinced that were it not for his wome, this introdiffereral wond have forced an outrance into the place. Many are of opinion that after the battle of the Alma, had the Allies rapidly marched on Sevastopol and attacked the place, they might have carried it without much resistance. If we are to credit the prisoners, the Russians expected to be attacked, and had no hips of being add to decine the town. A captain of our acquaintance was assured of this fact by a young Russian officer taken prisoner by the English on the right of the 5th at one of the outposts. This officer as passes to be scarced; If and was no doubt indepted for his life to that docurestance alone. You might have careful it, but now you will have a rampart of these before you. The siege is, as it were auspraced; however, last night the second parallel was prolonged to the batteries on the laft, and we continue to improve the works aire sign excepted was prolonged to the batteries on the laft, and we continue to improve the works aire sign excepted was prolonged, in a couple of hours, the fire of the Mat Bestion, where the eventy taking advantage of a wet night, had mounted a few gues, which breached our third parallel but the fire of this bastion, although often ritemed in the evening, invariably recommenced the next morning. The battle of the 5th has convinced the English of the necessity of intrenching their camp, and we are at present occupied in conjunction with them, in extensing as far as their extreme left our lines of circumvalitation. This extension will enable us to intercept or greatly impede the communication between the place and the army in the field. A Russian office has declared on his death bed that we had been betrayed by a deserter from the Foreign Legior, whe had informed the communication. and that they determined in consequence to attack use on that point. It is well known that this legion, so remarkable for its bravery, is formed in a great measure of deserters from all the armies in Europe. The prisoners and wounded, taken on the 5th, have given some useful information about the besieged. The reason why the regiments which fought at the Arma were not present at the last battle, was because they still abored under the impression of that terrible detent. Finally, it appears that the garrison do not deceive themselves as to the issue of the siege, and that their efforts, as well as their hopes, only tend to proleng the defense as much as possible, and that no works have been raised in the interior of the town. To-dey I walked over the field of battle, on the right. The dead bodies are beginning to disappear, but nearly all the wounded have been conveyed to the ambulances.

The dead bodies are beginning to disappear, but nearly all the wounded have been conveyed to the ambulances.

"Nov. 9—The mail leaves to day. The newspapers are truly amusing in their reports from the Crimes. If they contented themselves with making us open our first parallel at a league from the place, any one conversant with engineering would discredit such simplicity, but when they assign to us 400 guns ready to open their fire, it becomes more serious, because, if that were the case, we should have silenced a long time since, all the artillery opposed to us. You may judge of the efficiency of the Russian artillery when I tell you that, while I was daning the letter I am writing, I reckened forty two shots from the town, which we cid not return, for at this late hour, \$i P. M., we take care not to waste our powder like time Russians. Forty two shots in less than one minute! This may appear fabulous, but it is nevertheless true: the Russians from time to time being seized with first of rage, which they give vent to by ficing at random volleys of artillery. It is in the evening, or immediately before day, those fits come on. Yesterday, we heard in the city sacred music, hymns, and loud hurzes. There are strange doings at Sevastopol. The means of intimidation and excitement employed by the Russians are incredible. One would imagine it is with saveges we have to contend. We were told as a fact that a Wurtemberg prisoner, belonging to the Foreign Legion—others say a deserter—had been forced to declare before a Polish battalion, that the French were in the habit of cutting off the ears of the decerters, and that all the Russians who fell into our hands were, as a matter of course, shot, I am almost eshamed to write such stories; but, being so often repeated, they begin to acquire a semblance of fruith.

"Nov. 10—A cold rain has been falling all day,

truth.

Nov. 10.—A cold rain has been falling all day,

le belle étoile, and its merciless master scantily provides it with bread only fit for dogs.

"Nov. 12.—Nothing remarkable occurred to-day. We had a strong wind at nightfall, and about 7 o'clock, in the midst of the storm, the besieged opened a most tremendous fire of siege artillery, field batteries and masketry. Viewed from the camp, the spectacle was truly grand and imposing. As usual, the Russians threw away their ammunition. However, a brave captain of the light company of the 74th, who was at the advanced guard, disappeared from the commentement, and is supposed to have either falleu into an ambuscade, or been taken prisoner.

"Nov 13.—The bad weather of yestarday continues. Our working parties, however, are indefatigable, and ere long all stiempts against the extremities of the lines of the allied army may be repuised without costing, as on the 5th, so many valuable lives.

"Nov. 14.—After a violent rain, a harricane like those of the West Indies arose about 8 o'clock A. M., when all our works were suspended. We had the greatest difficulty in keeping on our legs. Our tents were carried away or destroyed. A melting snow, with compact halistones covered the ground. It was a Russian winter day in all its hideousness. The fire of the be steged and of the besiegers was suspended. Everybody mustered courage to struggle against the fury of the elements. The hurrisane proceeded from the southwest, and the guard of the trenches, coming to relieve those on duty during the night were near being blown into Sevastopol. The hurricane coatinned with the same intensity until 5 o'clock P. M., and only subsided during the night.

"Nov. 15.—We feel like men who have escaped a disaster; our tents are being set up again. The sun has reeppeared. Two days, like yesterday, would

"Nov. 15.—We feel like men who have escaped a disaster; our tents are being set up again. The sun has reeppeared. Two days, like yesterday, would have destroyed our army and fleet. The ships of war have suffered little, but the merchantmen have been sadly damaged. The English have lost nine vessels, thrown on the coast and we four. One of ours was laden with cattle, twenty-one horses, and six Hussars, all of whom perished. In the memory of man such a hurricane has not desolated the Crimean shores, and as a proof it, the buildings of the old monastery, situate on the coast between Bal-aklava and Cape Chersonese, have been blown down.

Crimean shores, and as a proof it, the buildings of the old monastery situate on the coast between Balaklava and Cape Charsonese, have been blown down. Several horses died of cold in the camp, and about thirty broke their fastenings and escaped in the direction of the Quarantine. The advanced posts of the two armies chased them and, on more than no occasion, a Chasseur de Vinceanes and a Cossack were seen rurolog after the same horse. The works have here resumed along the whole line, and a strong wind contributed, with a few drains made by our soldiers, to dry up the treaches.

"Nov. 16.—The wind still blows from the southwest and the mountains remain covered with soow. The temperature, tovertheless, is bestradte. The works of the siege are extended, but not carried forware. Thus kind of suspension of hostilities will no doubt assembly the hostes of the English in the hurricane of the 14th are estimated at 20 000 000f. The Russians also suffered in their harbor; they have set fire to one of their ships which was wrecked in the port, the light of which illuminates the coast while I am writing this letter. Most of their large buildings have been unrowled; their bridge of boats has been traken. During the day the fire bas slackened on both sides.

A letter from Eupatoria, of the 17th uit, says: A letter from Eupatoria, of the 17th utt., says:

A letter from Eupatoria, of the 17th uit, says:

Daring the hurricane of the 14th, seventeen vessels were thrown on the coast. Among them are the French ship Henri IV. the steam corvette Pluton, a Torkish stip, five English transports, metauring from 1,200 to 1,500 tuns, and a number of Italian and Ottoman vessels. The proximity of the enemy rendered the position of those vessels extremely critical. When they were wrecked, they found themselves between the Russians, who were only a mile obtast from them, and a surious sea roaring behind. For unately the few troops in gardson here succeeded in crieff away the 7,000 or 8,000 ovally. succeeded in creating as sy the 7,000 or 8,000 evalty who had approached the coast with fourteen pieces of artillery.

SPAIN.

Our accounts from Madrid are of the 28th ult.

A royal decree relieved M. Aristizabal Reutt from
the functions of Director-General of the Public Debt,
Her Mejesty declaring herself fully satisfied with his

A royal decree relieved M. Arstizana Rent from the factions of Derector-General of the Puoise Debt, Her Mejesty declaring herself fully satisfied with his service.

The Pemecratic party was twice defeated, the day before in the Cortes—first, on the question of the secret ballet, and reconcily, on the formalities to be observed by Congress in its thereourse with the Crown. The Dimograte demanded that the depoties should not be obliged to wear a costimue when they presented themselves before the Queen. According to them, it would be projudying the monarchical and dynastic question to introduce such a claure into the regulations, since it would be supposing the existence of a throne. M. Obenga socreptically combatted that doctime, and the Assembly proclaimed its monarchical sport by a vote of 193 to 43. This was not yet a definitive battle, but it was probable that the struggle would seen recommence on some other article of the regulations. On that day, the union between the Earletenets or pure Propressas and the Republican Democrats was dissolved. M. Obenga, who was believed to lean toward the latter, completely repudinted the allience.

It was hoped that the Assembly would constitute itself on the following day. As respected the organization of the new Cabinet, it was believed that O Donnell would not enter it until Esparters should formally explain his views. Should it be reconstructed on the basis of the present administration, it is probable that Mesers. Allende Salazza, Alonso and Pacheco, will not form part of it. The latter will proceed to Romes with the President of the Council. A letter says:

Marshal Kepatero has expressed admire that his friends shall vote for Marshal O'Donnell as first view President of the Cortes. It is true, as stated by ene of the experience of the Cortes. It is true, as stated by ene of the experience with the President of the Council, A letter says:

Marshal Kepatero has expressed admire that his friends shall vote for Marshal O'Donnell as first view President of the Cortes. It i

CANAL TOLLS AND TRADE.

The tables of the business of the State Canals for the reason have not been completed at the Depart-ment, though sufficient returns have been received to enable us to estimate nearly the amount of tolls

to enable us to estimate nearly the amount of tolls collected during the navigable season.

Various estimates have been published, predicated upon the general stagnation of business in all its branches, in which it has been claimed, and perhaps with seme show of plausibility, that the decrease this year in the receipt of tolls would be fully equal to helf a million of collars, as compared with the receipts during the season of canal navigation last year. This estimate of the decrease has been too large by noarly \$75,000, as the following statement will show:

Amount collected from the opening of canal navigation, April 20, 1853, to and including the month of November, the same year, and from the lat of May, 1854, to and including the month of the same year:

this estimate.

As to the down freight of the Canals during the

As to the down freight of the Canals during the searon, we find that of articles brought in barrels, and enumerated under that head—consisting of flour, beef, pork and ashes—the receipts last year exceed those of this year by nearly 2,000,000 of barrels.

The greater proportion of this decrease is the article of flour alone. As to the articles enumerated under the head of bushels—grains generally—the excess is in favor of this year by over 3,000,000 of bushels. The falling off in the receipts of wheat amounts to nearly 5,000,000 of bushels, while the excess in the receipts of corn this year over last amounts to over 7,000,000 of bushels. Articles enumerated under the head of pounds—butter, lard, cheese, wool and bacon—show an increase this year over last of nearly 6,000,000 of pounds.

bacon—show an increase this year over last of nearly 6,000,000 of pounds.

Of course, the above shows but a portion of the down freight on the canals, but affords an index of the general results of the canal trade.

The tolls received for a series of years, commencing in 1830, when they first reached a million of dollars, have been as follows:

1881	1,253,801 98	1843	2.(81 590 17
1732	1 220 488 47	1844	2 446 374 52
153	1 463 820 96	1845	2 656 640 31
1884	1.341.329 96	1546	2 779 324 42
		1847	
1536		1848	
		1849	
		1857	
1839	1 6 6 900 00	1961	3 492 541 81
1840	275 757 AT	1659	3,118,244 39
1841	3 4/94 5/97 00	1906	41114
101	1.004 001 02	AND THE RESERVE OF THE	10004000 Volum
The sums col e	cted from	1845 to 1851, incl	marve, em-

John Hestings, a prominent citizen of Columbians County, Obio, sied on Fridey, the 15th instant. He was twice in Congress, and was a man of large natural

CHRISTMAS.

SUSPENSION OF BUSINESS. As usual on this Anniversary, there will be a general suspension of business throughout the City. Law Courts, Banks and other public offices (except

the Post-Offices) will not be opened.

THE CHURCHES.

Services will be held in most of the churches, in the morning, commencing at 101 o'clock.

Our reporters visited a great number of churches, on Saturday and yesterday, to make notes of the decoration, with evergreens, &c., which is getting to be quite a feature. They state, in regard to this City, that the custom has been as generally observed this year as upon former occasions. In whatever manner it may have originated, and of however little consequence in a national point of view it may be, the pleasing effect of this natural and simple style of oresmentation cannot be denied. The bright green branches, festooned upon the architectural embellishments of the walls, aside from their emblematic character, are to be valued for their refreshing influence upon the minds of the church-goers. They appeal to the best emotions of the heart, by recalling scenes of home and youthfulness sanctifying each episode by its associations, and making purer the nature suscep tible of such feelings.

Churches of the Episcopal denomination were invariebly decerated with "Christmas green "-Prin-ity, Grace, St. Paul's, St. Thomas's, and many of the smaller places of worship, were tastefully orna-mented—the fresh branches being hung upon the sides and columns, and arranged ever the pulpit, around the communion table, and, in some instances, festconed to the chandeliers, suspended through the

Many of the Catholic churches, particularly the French and German, were beautifully embellished. The chapels of St. Francis Scraph, St. Nicholas and St. Mary's, displayed a profusion of ornament—con-sisting of bouquets of flowers and green branches— unequaled by any others which we visited. Every object seemed crowned with a garland of overgroons -and the masterly altar-pieces contrasted finely with

their frames of verdure.

Nearly all the meeting-houses of other denominations of Christians were more or less decorated. The spirit of the season was typified within the walls of every temple, and was suggestive of the expression by a modern writer-" Lord, keep my memory "green!"

-In Brooklyn, the "City of Churches," the Protestant Episcopal and Catholic churches are adorned with wreaths and other devices in evergreen. Many of the Sunday School Rooms are also tastefully deco-

In the church of Rev. Dr. Peck, (Episcopal) corner of Navy and Willoughby-sts., the communion table is decorated with a festoon, and the words " Prince of Pesce, above which appears a cross, and on either side a wreath all neatly formed of evergroon tendrels and leaves. Similar ornaments were to be seen on the font and reading-desk, while the pulpit, in addition, bere the initials on the three forement of its eight sides, "I. H. S." The center Gotaic windows were wreathed all over, from the lintels to the arches. The decorations of the organ were very tasty. A temperary arch of wood, colored brown, surmounted the front of the instrument, bearing the inscription, in purple letters, "The Star of the East," below which appeared a well-formed, five-pointed star in evergreen, the whole set off with festoons of the same.

St. Aon's Church, in Washington-st., under the pasteral charge of the Rev. Dr. Cutler; St. John's Church, Washington st., (the Rev. Mr. Guion;) the Church of the Holy Trinity, and, in fact, all the Episcopal churches were decorated in a maxner somewhat similar to the church above described.

The Roman Catholic Church of the Assumption, on the corner of York and Jay-sts., (the Rev. Dr. Bacon.) was ornamented in the usual Christmas style, with wreaths of evergreens and flowers. The altar was tastefully decorated.

St. James Catholic (the Bishop's) Church, in Jay-

st , was similarly decorated, with the addition of a large cross on the altar, which was tastefully ornamented with evergreen tendrils and leaves. Solemn mass will be celebrated at 51 o'clock this morning,

and high mass at 103 A. M.

The churches of the Methodist denomination preseat the usual appearance. The Sunday Schools attached to them, however, are generally gaily set off in holiday attire. The school of the Sands st. Church is particularly fine. Over the Superintendent's deak is an arch of evergreens and flowers, with the inscription, "Welcome to our Festival." On either side are the portraits of Fathers Snow and Hurlburt, and sur-

mounting the whole is the couplet,

"Hark! the angels sing.
On the left wall was a fac simile of the old Sandsst. Church worked in evergreen and laurel, with the inscription above and below: "Old Sands street "Homestead. Forsake not the eld paths." Next thereto is a portrait of the Rev. Henry J. Fox, the late pastor, which is also tastefully wreathed, and the words, "Though absent, remembered still," are over and beneath it. The next object is the figure of a harp, over which is the inscription: " Each drop " of dew has its commission."

On the left wall is a portrait of the Superintendent, Mr. M. F. Odell, with the inscription, "bere. Rest hereafter." Next is a circle of ever-greens, within which is: "We love our Sabbath School. Then comes a wreath bearing the motto. "Try." Over it, "Seek the way of peace and "truth;" beneath, "In the early days of youth." On the wall opposite the Superintendent's deak is the inscription, "We are glad we are in the army of the Lord, within a bower of evergreens. Taken together, the decorations present a very fine appearance, and are highly creditable to the taste and skill displayed by Miss A. Powell and Mr. John Tuthill, under whose superintendence they were arranged.

The Sabbath School room of the Washington-st. Methodist Church, Williamsburgh, presents a nest appearance. A Christmas tree stands on each side of the Superintendent's deek. On the wall in the rear are the words "Happy Christmas." "Suffer little "children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for " such is the Kingdom of Heaven. Other appropriate inscriptions were placed about the walls of

The school room of the York-st. Church is also decorated in a manner somewhat similar to the above, but without any inscriptions.

Sunday School exercises, peculiar to the occasion, will be had in the schools of the Fleet-st., York-st., and Sands-st. Churches.

Religious services will take place during the day in nearly all the Churches.

LUMBER ON THE ATLANTIC RAILROAD.—This business, which hardly existed before the present year, is becoming of very considerable magnitude. If prices are tolerably maintained, another year will show it much larger. Several establishments on the line of the road had just been finished in the fall, when the drouth was most severe, and were unable to be set at work this season, for want of water. The effect of the drouth on other mills, which had been running all the season, until October, is shown by the dimination of transportation over the railroad, which, although it averaged over half a million a week, in September, ran down to about 90,000 the third week in November. The next week, it rose again to half a million. We have before us the weekly returns of transportation since the lat of September, and find that the total amount of lumber transported in the thirteen weeks following, was 4,335,000 feet. Much the largest part came to this market. [Port. Adv. Mall, to Lake Superson.—We have been shown 5. LUMBER ON THE ATLANTIC RAILROAD.—This busi-

Mail to Lake Superior.—We have been shown a letter from Weshington, under date of the 15th inst., from the Hon. H. L. Stevens, in which he says: "The Department agreed, this morning, to put a "weekly mail on the toute, by the way of Green Bay, from the mouth of the Menominee Rives, the Esconabee to Marquette, on Iron Bay, on Lake Superior, and thence by the L'Ance, Portage Entry, "Kewaneens, &co., &c., to Ontonagon." (Detroit Free Fress, 20th.